

School

What makes the difference between White Men and Indians? Schools. What makes the difference between Mexico and United States? Schools. What makes the difference between the more progressive families in any community and the others? Schools.

Commencement Day we realize these things. We see the young people, who have made great exertions, spend long years in climbing the ladder of knowledge but now that they stand on the graduation platform, we can all see that it was worth more than it cost.

And schools are a good institution quite aside from all the important things they teach us, in bringing us together, making the young people of each community acquainted with one another and bringing together in a place like Berea young men and young women from all the mountains.

Berea's New President Inducted Into Office

Prof. Wm. J. Hutchins is welcomed by President Frost, the Trustees, Faculty, Students and Alumni.

The College Chapel was filled with students, alumni, workers, trustees, and citizens of the village on Tuesday morning at 9:30 to witness the induction into office of President-elect Hutchins. The ceremony was a most appropriate and impressive one. It was marked by the Berea simplicity and the Berea spirit prevailed.

Dr. Wm. E. Barton, of Oak Park, Ill., Vice President of the Board of Trustees, presided. After the singing of "All Hail, Immanuel," Dr. R. G. Hutchins, pastor of Union Church and father of the new president, read the thirteenth chapter of John and offered the prayer.

In his introductory remarks Dr. Barton said:

"This service of induction is planned in order to present to the student body and the faculty the President-Elect, and to give opportunity for their greetings and the greetings of the alumni. The formal transfer of presidential authority will occur at high noon tomorrow. Until that hour President Frost retains his presidential prerogative. The diplomas will be signed and presented by him. A formal service of inauguration will occur in the fall, probably on October 20th, at which time we hope to have present representatives of every mountain school, and of leading institutions and learned bodies throughout the country. This present service is planned to signalize in a dignified manner the beginning of the new administration, but not in any wise to cover in advance the ground which we expect to occupy on the more formal occasion next autumn."

"Let me call briefly the roll of those who from the beginning have stood at the head of this great school. The first man whose name we mention is John G. Fee. He came to Berea when this place was a wilderness, and founded the church which is the Mother of the School. The next is that of his honored associate, John A. R. Rogers, the first president or, as he was called, principal, under whose leadership Berea College, as such, began its existence. Fee was impetuous and tenacious; Rogers was gentle and patient. Fee was a preacher; Rogers was a teacher. Fee was a prophet and protagonist of the evangel of freedom; Rogers was a saintly and scholarly and gracious exponent at once of learning and of the Christian spirit. Two men more different in temperament could hardly have been found, yet two better suited to supplement each other's work in the beginnings of a holy and Providential enterprise."

"The next president was Edward H. Fairchild. He was a man of rugged character, a scholar, a preacher, the embodiment of that benevolence which was the soul and center of the system of moral philosophy which he taught. Those of us who came under his personal influence can never thank him enough, not only for what he wrought for the college but for what he did for us in his instruction and in his personal influence."

"Following President Fairchild came President Stewart. We rarely have occasion to mention him for his administration was short and unsuccessful; but it should be remembered, whenever we have occasion to mention him, that he was a man of great character and high ability."

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President-Elect Wm. J. Hutchins

Berea College Commencement

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1920

Each Bugle Call Means Doors Open to the Tabernacle

Visitors who cannot find seats in the Tabernacle will find interesting exhibits in the chief College buildings from 8:30 to 11:00 and from 1:30 to 3:00.

PROGRAM

8:10 Band and Procession from Ladies' Hall to the Tabernacle

8:30 First Bugle Call—Vocational Department

Alumni Banquet at the Reunion of Class of 1920 Held in 1930, Thirty-two of the Class of Fifty-two Members Present

Chairman—Robert T. Harrison

Report of Rural Development in Clay County, Tennessee:

Farmer Raleigh B. Hoskins
Farm Demonstrator Ernest B. Hill
Banker Horace Fitzpatrick
Home Demonstrator Eunice K. Darr

Report of Consolidated School Work in Avery County, North Carolina:

Superintendent Wm. Lovell Jordan
Home Science Clara M. Terrell
Business Betty Fulton
Commerce Onie E. Silvers
County Newspaper Tilman Rich

MUSIC Berea College Band

9:15 Second Bugle Call—Normal Department

*Labor and Capital Charles Eugene Houk, Berea
*Industrial Education Herman McDonald, Hergia, Cumberland
A Fair Chance for the Miners Chester W. Parsons, Marigold, W. Va.

Agriculture in the Mountains Dewey Leoniel Trosper, Gray, Knox
*Patent Medicines Jason Wolford, Dry Fork, W. Va.

*The Teacher and the Child Lillie Benson Ball, Arabia, Lincoln
Toy Making Margaret Benton, Centertown, Ohio

*Beauty and Fashion Alice Watkins Campbell, Gray, Knox
*Home Influence Mrs. Blanche Carns, Carlisle, Nicholas

Educational Waste Mabel Marie Case, Sinal, Anderson
*Independence of Character Katherine Fay Combs, Cleveland, Va.

Education, the Foundation of Democracy Jennie Leake Gobble, Knoxville, Tenn.

*Patrick Henry, the Ardent Patriot Jane Howard, Bradley, Magoffin
*The Mission of Flowers Nannie Elizabeth Jones, Ivis, Knott

*Home and Its Queen Mattie Elvane Jordan, Ekron, Meade
*Our Efforts, Our Success Della Gay Leedy, Groseclose, Va.

Compulsory Education Bonnie Delphine McGuire, Cleveland, Va.
*Educational Waste Flossie Thelma Mason, Centertown, Ohio

The Conqueror Mercedes Pigmon, Ivis, Knott
The Art of Weaving Magdaline Richardson, Limestone, Tenn.

*Religion and Dress Thelma Virginia Riddle, Atkins, Va.
*Washington as a Farmer Ethel Edna Terrill, Berea

*The Power of the Human Voice Lenora Edith Tutt, Gosneyville, Wolfe
*Music in the Rural Schools, Dorothy Lee Ulrich, Louisville, Jefferson

*The Call of the Mountains, Margaret Means Virgin, Trinity, Lewis
*Mary Lyon Lillian Maude Webb, Duluth, Madison

*The Possession of Wealth Not a Cause for Envy Rhoda Witt, Witt Springs, Estill

MUSIC Berea College Band

9:45 College Department

Rural Education Luther Martin Ambrose (B. S.), Berea
The Call of the Home Ora Carpenter (B. S.), Berea

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U. S. AND ALLIED CLAIMS ARE SETTLED

LIQUIDATION OF WAR CLAIMS
ENDED, COMMISSION SAYS,
IN FINAL REPORT.

Foreign Accounts Settled for \$893,716,093, While Surplus War Materials and Stocks of American Forces Were Disposed of for \$822,913,235.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Claims made against the United States by the Associated and Allied Powers and their nationals finally were settled for \$890,716,093, while surplus war materials and stocks of American forces overseas were disposed of for \$822,913,235, the War Department Liquidation Commission says in its final report submitted to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Settlements were summarized as follows: With France \$748,392,064; with Great Britain, \$112,906,912; with Belgium \$2,279,827; with Italy, \$12,620,173; with individuals, \$17,427,175.

Sales were listed as follows: Bulk sale of war supplies to France, \$400,000,000; other sales, including those to France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Serbia and other liberated nations of the near east, \$412,923,225. "The settlement of mutual claims between the War Department and the nations associated with us in the war," says the report, "have taken for the most part the form of a series of contracts for adjustment. Wherever possible controversies were composed, mutual accounts stated and a balance struck, so that by this set-off process cash payments were reduced to a minimum." Besides \$823,000,000 worth of war supplies sold abroad, the commission says \$672,000,000 worth were returned to the United States.

"Of the total sales made abroad," the commission says, "\$108,700,000 were subject to cash on delivery, the balance being paid for in five per cent bonds maturing in from two to ten years. The United States," the report says, "has been relieved of the troublesome task of the enormous overhead expense of disposing at retail of the irregular, unbalanced and rapidly deteriorating stock more than 3,000 miles from home. The settlement of claims has eliminated countless opportunities for annoying controversies, causing many sources of bitterness between us and our allies."

Protest Is Voiced By Daniels.

Washington.—Criticizing the new naval appropriation bill as failing to meet some of the navy's most vital needs, Secretary Daniels declared Congress had not reduced naval expenditures, but "merely postponed them until after the elections," at the cost of naval "progress and efficiency." The Secretary said Congress had failed to provide for the "adequate" development of the naval establishment on the Pacific Coast, to make "even half-way provision for naval aviation," to authorize the construction of a "single new ship" and to appropriate sufficient money for essential ship repairs. Failure to meet these outstanding needs, he added, was "a matter for national regret."

Embassy Is Transferred.

Washington.—The Mexican embassy has been delivered formally to Alvaro Torrio Diaz, representative of the de facto government in Mexico, by Salvador Diego Fernandez, Minister and Charge d'Affaires, appointed by the late President Carranza. While the new charge d'affaires has no diplomatic standing here, as the new regime in Mexico has not been recognized by the United States, he will be in touch with officials of the State Department unofficially.

Warships Open Fire On Nationalists.

Constantinople.—British warships opened fire on Nationalist positions near Tuzla, on the Sea of Marmora, 88 miles west of Ismid. Constantinople was aroused by the heavy firing of the guns of the British warships. The Nationalists had approached close to British intrenchments along the Gulf of Ismid, where many British units are stationed to protect the troops guarding the railway. The collapse of the Sultan's troops leaves the British alone to defend the railway terminals opposite Constantinople.

Explosion Kills Fourteen.

London.—Fourteen persons were killed, 100 others were injured and many buildings destroyed by the explosion of 80 car loads of material in a suburban station of Turin, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. A dispatch to the Central News says that the explosion occurred in Ft. Pampalo, located at Mont Cenis, northwest of Turin.

World News

Chief interest during the week has centered on the Republican Convention at Chicago. The new features introduced by attendance of women, the multiplicity of candidates, and the world issues make this convention a notable world event.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the Prohibition Amendment and the law to enforce it constitutional. The decision was unanimous on the leading issue but varied on some details. This decision is momentous in its far-reaching effects, not only for the United States but for the world.

The new elections in Germany for the members of the Reichstag have taken place and passed off without disturbance of any consequence. The Socialist party won a majority of the members and polled a large vote. Several members, who had previously been discredited, like Erzberger, were elected to the House.

After a renewal of revolution and the assassination of a president Mexico is now suffering from a visitation of bubonic plague. The cases reported are most numerous at the seaports, and especially at Vera Cruz. Heroic measures are being taken to stop it.

The recovery of France is rapidly being brought about. Nearly all of the bridges destroyed have been rebuilt, about half of the land desolated has been put into cultivation and about one-sixth of the houses destroyed have been rebuilt. Moreover, France becomes the greatest iron producing country in Europe and second only to the U. S. in the world.

The U. S. Senate refused to endorse the President's plan to aid Armenia. It has passed resolutions of sympathy, and even suggested that a war ship be sent, evidently assuming that Armenia has a seaport, but it has no constructive plan to offer. Meanwhile the Armenians need help.

Elihu Root has sailed for Europe to participate in the conference which is to outline the plan for an international court as provided by the League of Nations. The appointment of Mr. Root was a fine example of impartial statesmanship on the part of the President.

England is being perplexed by the appearance of an envoy from Russia. He offers gold in return for English goods, but England hesitates to accept stolen money. France considers her claim in any Russian gold as prior to any other, as it is owed to pay loans which she made to Russia.

Chicago, June 6.—With incoming trains unloading visitors and delegates to the Republican convention by hundreds, Chicago today began to take on the appearance of a political convention city.

More than 300 delegates are already here and Monday night is expected to see practically all of the 980 delegates here. Hotel lobbies today took on a congested appearance as visitors and delegates congregated in groups to discuss the coming convention and its possibilities.

Chicago, June 5.—Never before has the eve of a nominating convention of a great political party presented such a chaotic situation as now prevails. There are candidates and candidates, and there are instructed delegations and uninstructed delegations. No candidate has sufficient votes in sight to justify any claims of success, and while friends and backers of several of the aspirants are proclaiming their confidence of victory, no one aside from the most partisan supporters seems able to make even a reasonable guess as to who will be the nominee.

From the results of state primaries and conventions, and from the best obtainable information from uninstructed delegations, it would appear that General Leonard Wood and Senator Hiram W. Johnson will be close contestants for the highest place on the first ballot.

Kentucky News

Frankfort, Ky., June 5.—Governor Edwin P. Morrow has appointed J. W. Hutchinson, of Louisville, and Ed H. Kahn, of Danville, colonels on his staff.

Lebanon, Ky., June 6.—The question of whether the people of this city will pay the increased rates demanded by the local light company, burn lamps, or sit in the dark is the burning issue today.

Whitesburg, Ky., June 5.—Suit for \$10,000 damages has been entered in the Letcher county circuit court against the Louisville & Nashville railroad by Mrs. Ben L. Holbrook, wife of Ben L. Holbrook, former section man, who was killed by a local train at Kona on the L. & N. last winter while going to his work.

Frankfort, Ky., June 5.—Representative H. M. Dean of Jackson county, is a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Fifth district. He filed his notification and declaration papers as a candidate on the Republican ticket today with Secretary of State Fred A. Vaughan.

Hickman, Ky., June 5.—Sam Overton shot and killed Alex Fox at Bonduant station in this county late last night in a quarrel over a package of cigarettes. Fox is said to have grabbed the package out of Overton's shirt pocket, and in the

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U. S. News

New Orleans, June 6.—Louisiana's strawberry crop this year was worth \$7,507,500 according to Department of Agriculture estimates. Record prices were received. About 7,700 acres were planted.

Washington, June 5.—The sixty-sixth Congress ended its second session today, adjourning sine die at 4 p. m. Unless a grave emergency arises which makes necessary a special session, it will not meet again until December 6.

Washington, June 5.—President Wilson in a telegram today to officials of the railroad brotherhoods, criticized Congress for failing to take action with regard to the high cost of living, the conclusion of peace and important domestic legislation.

Portland, Ore., June 6.—The building up of a large trade in phosphate rock looms on the horizon of Portland's commercial life. Five thousand tons of phosphate rock have been booked for movement from Paris, Idaho, to Japan, through this port. The order will be carried on the ships of the Pacific Steamship Company.

Chicago, June 6.—Chicago is the center of the battlefield on which the fight for the woman's vote is being waged bitterly. With the dead-lock of leading Republican candidates apparently tighter than

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